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EMT B FINAL Exam (Latest 2023/ 2024 Update) Questions and Verified Answers| 100% Correct | Grade A

Q: With regard to medical terminology, a prefix is:
A. A modifier that indicates if a term is singular or plural
B. Added to the beginnings of roots or words to modify or qualify their meaning
C. The foundation of a word or term
D. The combination of any two or more whole words

Answer:
B. Added to the beginnings of roots or words to modify or qualify their meaning

Q: The abdominal quadrants include all of the following except the:
A. Right medial
B. Right upper
C. Left lower
D. Left upper

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Answer:
A. Right medial

Q: The term lateral is best defined as:
A. Toward the middle of
B. To the back of
C. To the side
D. Under the arms

Answer:
C. To the side

Q: What is another term for the frontal aspect of the body?

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A. Posterior
B. Caudal
C. Anterior
D. Dorsal

Answer:
C. Anterior

Q: The inside of a person's thigh is also known as its _____ aspect.
A. Medial
B. Axillary
C.Inferior
D. Lateral

Answer:
A. Medial

Q: You respond to a large concert venue where a number of spectators are reported to be severely intoxicated. You are directed to an area where several patients appear to be unconscious, lying face down on the ground. The position of these patients is describes as:
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A. Posterior
B. Prone
C. Anterior
D. Supine

Answer:
B. Prone

Q: Which of the following BEST describes the anatomic position?
A. Standing up, facing forward, with arms raised above the head
B. Supine with arms crossed over the chest and knees slightly bent
C. Standing in profile with the hands on the hips
D. Standing, facing forward, with arms at the side, palms forward

Answer:

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D. Standing, facing forward, with arms at the side, palms forward

Q: You and your newly hired EMT partner arrive on the scene of a bicycle collision at the local community park. One cyclist stands by and says that she has no injuries. The other is lying on his side on the bike path, guarding his ribs and holding the lower part of his left leg. Your partner kneels next to the man, introduces herself, and asks, "Can you ambulate?" The patient looks up, confused and in obvious pain. "Can you ambulate? You know... walk?" Your partner says, a little louder. After transporting the patient, you discuss the call with your partner and suggest that she should avoid using medical terms unnecessarily when taking with patients. She seems insulted and says, "Why?" "What would you say?"
A. Tell her that the point of communicating with patients and other providers is so there is a clear understanding; using medical terms when not necessary can cause confusion
B. You should say that you are an experience EMT and since she is new, she should just take your advice and apply it
C. Explain that using large words and medical terms can be seen as being egotistical, which can alienate both patients and other providers
D. Tell her that the general public isn't smart enough to understand medical terminology and that all communication must be "dumbed down" when talking to patients

Answer:
A. Tell her that the point of communicating with patients and other providers is so there is a clear understanding; using medical terms when not necessary can cause confusion

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Q: Why should an EMT avoid use of acronyms and abbreviations when communicating?
A. The medical acronyms and abbreviations used by prehospital care providers and hospital staff are different
B. They should only be avoided in verbal communications, where they can be misunderstood; they are expected in written patient care reports
C. There is a chance that they can lead to errors in continued care for the patient
D. Using acronyms and abbreviations is considered unprofessional

Answer:
C. There is a chance that they can lead to errors in continued care for the patient

Q: You and your EMT partner are responding to a medical aid call in rural West County area. The dispatcher advises that the caller is reporting the patient as having a history of "plegia." Why would it be beneficial to have the dispatcher clarify a prefix for the word plegia?

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A. A patient with plegia is potentially contagious, and the EMTs need to know what precautions are required
B. Without a clarifying prefix, it is difficult for the EMTs to effectively prepare for the type of patient they may encounter
C. Because a dysplegiac patient generally requires an EMT-Paramedic level of care, and it may change the level of response
D. There is actually no need to clarify the word

Answer:
B. Without a clarifying prefix, it is difficult for the EMTs to effectively prepare for the type of patient they may encounter

Q: A patient with bilateral femur fractures would have which of the following?
A. A femur fracture occurring with little to no trauma
B. A femur fracture in which the bone ends have punctured the muscle and skin of the thigh
C. Two fractures in the same femur
D. Fractures in both femurs

Answer:
D. Fractures in both femurs

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Q: What word would be used to refer to a patient's rapid breathing?
A. Dyspnea
B. Dyseffusion
C. Tachycardia
D. Tachypnea

Answer:
D. Tachypnea

Q: What is the primary reason for an EMT to use specific and proper medical terminology?
A. Medical communication needs to be exact and consistent
B. It will make patients and family members trust in the EMTs abilities more
C. People may think that an EMT is not intelligent or professional unless she uses medical terms
D. EMS providers can't bill for services unless the correct terminology is used in all documentation

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